

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day effected a partnership for the manufacture of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS and LIGHT PLEASURE VEHICLES of all kinds, in this city, and, in order to meet the growing demand of an already established trade, we will keep constantly on hand a line of our own work, unexcelled by any either in price or quality. We will also aim to carry a cheaper grade of goods for those desiring same. We propose to run our business on a broad gauge. Content with small margins, we intend to batter down the wall of high prices with our engine of quick sales, and we challenge comparison with any. Mr. JOHN PORTER will continue with our firm and will give his personal attention to our UNDERTAKING business. Salesroom: No. 16 Sutton Street.

MYALL & SHACKLEFORD,
West Side Sutton Street, Maysville, Ky.

B. & B.

We call attention to the special prices we are making on

**Towels, Crashes,
and Table Linens.**

All Linen Towels, 10, 12½, 17½ and 20 cents;
Table Linens, 18, 20 and 25 cents a yard; Crash
5, 7½ and 10 cents per yard.
All are respectfully invited to call.

BROWNING & BARKLEY

No. 3 East Second Street.

—THE—

GREAT Slaughter SALE

—OF—

BOOTS and SHOES

BEGINS AT RANSON'S TO-DAY. OUR ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO RECEIVING FALL GOODS, AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE WILL OFFER UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS. CALL EARLY AND SECURE BEST BARGAINS.

F. B. RANSON.

AT THE

**PAINT
STORE**

—Is a fine stock of—

WALL PAPER,

CEILING DECORATIONS, and everything in the Paint Line.
ALABASTINE is the best Coating for walls and ceilings; it will not rub off, and is cheaper and better than Kalsomine or Whitewash. Anyone can put it on.
ALBERT GREENWOOD,
No. 2 Zweigart's Block.

JACOB LINN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

ICE CREAM and SODA WATER a specialty. Fresh Bread and Cakes. Parties and Weddings furnished on short notice. No. 33 Second street, Maysville.

Established 1865.

EQUITY GROCERY.

G. W. GEISEL,
No. 9, W. Second St., Opp. Opera House,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited. daily

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

OF NATIONAL CONCERN.

THE LINE OF DEFENSE OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

American Seamen Mulcted at Canadian Ports—Collecting Fees on Free Waters. The Leather Trade of Great Britain. Washington—National.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The United States statutes passed by the Forty-eighth congress have at last been issued. The number allowed the department of justice was delivered for transmission to the courts and officials of that department. As usual, copies can be purchased at the state department at cost price.

Attorney General Garland, who has been constantly at his desk since last March, left here for his home in Arkansas, more to attend to neglected business than for recreation. After a brief stay there he may take a trip through the south, though, in any event, he does not expect to be away more than two weeks.

The judges of the court of Alabama claims will probably prepare a defense and make a fight for the retention and payment of their employees. It is said at the court that the authority given to organize included the authority to employ all necessary clerical assistance, and that the force is barely sufficient to perform the work required of it, and at one time extra assistance had to be employed, and this force worked day and night. They assert that Judge Lawrence, the former first comptroller, approved of the establishment and management of the court, and that he was applied to for an opinion as to the authority of the court to employ more clerks and he replied that the court had the authority in itself.

United States Consul Pace, in a dispatch to Secretary Bayard, says there is much complaint on the part of American vessel owners and captains at the recent appointment of a harbor master at Port Sarnia by Canadian authorities. The master charges American vessels fees ranging from \$1 to \$5 for the privilege of touching a dock or anchoring in the stream, which at Port Sarnia is the dividing line between Canada and the United States, and which by law and precedent is free to the ship of both nationalities. Consul Pace says:

"The injustice of this act becomes more apparent when we reflect that the Canadian government has never expended a dollar to build a harbor at this point. The docks are the property of private individuals, and while the harbor master may collect the fees from ships which may land at these docks, the individual owner may order their immediate removal for refusing to pay tribute to him. The government of Canada has never even built a lighthouse to guide the mariners from Lake Huron to the river St. Clair. Canadian shipping are guided to the river by a light furnished at the expense of the government of the United States."

Mr. Thomas Waller, the recently appointed United States Consul General at London, has sent to Secretary Bayard an exhaustive report on the leather and boot and shoe trade of Great Britain. He says 327,591 persons are engaged in working leather in England, Scotland and Wales. The estimated yearly production of hides in these three countries is 12,366,874. Nearly seven thousand firms are engaged in the different branches of the leather trade in London and suburbs. Mr. Waller says:

"Notwithstanding the general commercial depression the imports of leather into Great Britain are on the increase. The large imports from European countries are for the most part transshipments of South American hides. Last year the United States exported to Great Britain 29,429 cwt. of wet and 4,119 cwt. of dry hides. In dressed leather the United States furnish more than one-half. There is no doubt an unjust prejudice still existing against American leather—indeed, for general use it has no standing in the English market. The steady increase of the American trade in leather here during the last four or five years, as statistics show, indicates, however, that American sole, upper and patent leather is gradually growing in favor. The difference between English and American leather almost entirely arises from the different system and processes of tanning. The issue is between oak and hemlock. The verdict of the English is undoubtedly in favor of the former."

Information has reached here that the German government has recently sent to South America a commercial commission with the same object in view that was sought by the United States commission who recently returned from that continent. The German commission is composed of Prince Frederick von Hohenlohe and Herr von Scholer, and they propose to visit all the countries of Central and South America, for the purpose of studying those markets and cultivating friendly relations with them. England has had almost a monopoly of the South American trade, but the Germans are making a great effort to introduce their goods, and a line of steamers from Hamburg has recently commenced making regular trips to the west coast as far as Guatemala, under government patronage.

Trade With Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In the report of the South American commission on its visit to Uruguay prepared for congress is the following:

"We unhesitatingly say that in our opinion the United States can in a few years advance to a position as superior to any other nation in its commerce with this country as it is now inferior. The object can be reached by placing a steamship line on such a basis that it can carry freight and passengers at as low a rate from Montevideo to our ports as they are now transported to Europe. Moreover the present is an exceedingly propitious time to promote the commerce. The transition state of this land, the new life before it, the growth of its power to demand and consume, the kindly eyes it turns to our shores, all urge a speedy opening of the channels of trade between the two countries."

"The president of Uruguay expressed a desire to negotiate a treaty with the United States as soon as the latter should request it. He was desirous of finding a basis for a mutual concession out of which might come a greater commerce between the two

countries. The people of Uruguay preferred to do their business with our country if it could be done on as reasonable and as profitable terms as with any other. The president also favored the calling of a convention of all the republics of the western hemisphere by the United States.

"To the general inquiry of the commission as to suggestions for the promotion of both friendly and commercial relations between the two countries, the president responded, 'Establish steamship lines between your ports and ours.'

Canvassing the Departments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The officials in the various departments are considering a proposition from the publishers of General Grant's memoirs to permit canvassing for subscriptions among the clerks. It has been one of the strict rules for years to prohibit the admission of peddlers or book agents into the departments, but the present administration being Democratic, a refusal to make an exception for a work such as General Grant's, might, it is thought, be criticized and twisted into party capital. Hence there is some hesitation about giving the usual refusal to requests of this kind. In the interior department it is understood that the desired permission has been already granted. Before the rule was adopted it was almost impossible for clerks to attend to business, so frequently was their attention called to the merits of publications of all kinds. The nuisance finally became unbearable and had to be stopped.

Mr. Lamont.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Among the names on the register at the Globe hotel was that of Col. Lamont. To a correspondent Mr. Lamont said that his visit had no practical significance. "I expect to meet the president in Albany the latter part of next week, and go on from there to Washington. What do I think of the story about the rupture between Mr. Tilden and the president? I don't think anything about it. It is an outrageous story, a falsehood from beginning to end. There is no trouble between them, and I can't imagine how such a yarn got started."

Ready for Cash.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The navy department is informed that the Swatara has arrived at New Orleans for her cargo of standard silver dollars, which she is to transport to the treasury at Washington.

Mexican Commerce.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 31.—Senator Ransom, the newly appointed governor of Lower California, was interviewed here on Mexican affairs. Governor Ransom says that American business men and manufacturers may look for a decided reduction of the present exorbitant duties that now prevail in Mexico and obstruct her commerce. President Diaz informed him that he favored and would urge taxing real estate heavily to enable this reduction of duties on imports, and would bring his personal influence to bear upon congress about to assemble to bring about this change. Real estate in Mexico is taxed very lightly, while import duties are relatively more burdensome in Mexico than in any other country in the world. The governor believes that this reduction will be brought about this year. Ransom is a native of Texas, and enjoys the confidence of Diaz to a very high degree.

Suing a Bank.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 31.—Two suits were begun here against A. M. Britton, president of the City National bank; one for \$10,000 by Henry J. Henzel, and the other for \$5,000 by L. T. Oliver. The plaintiffs in both cases claim that through false representations of Mr. Britton, who is also manager of the Espula Cattle company, they were induced to take stock in that company, which stock was represented to them as common stock, whereas there was a large issue of preferred stock ahead of that purchased by plaintiffs, which said preferred issue they knew nothing about at that time. They allege that the stock held by them is not common stock, but ordinary and worthless stock, and sue to recover full value.

Sprang a Leak.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—The schooner Anna Frye, with a cargo of fish and pickets from Portland, Maine, to Philadelphia, sprang a leak about sixty miles southwest of Montauk Point Wednesday afternoon. The crew worked on the pumps, but the inflow steadily increased. The pilot boat Ezra Rice, of the New York, answered two signals of distress, which were hoisted, and it was decided to abandon the Frye. Afterwards the steamer John Hopkins was signalled and the crew of the Frye, six in number, were transferred to her, and carried them to this city. The Frye was owned in Portland. She will prove a total loss.

Requisition Refused.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 31.—Governor Ireland refused to honor a requisition from Governor McNeil, of Georgia, on account of legal inaccuracies. The Texas laws require a requisition to be either accompanied by an indictment setting forth the name of the accused, his crime and its date, or an affidavit stating positively that the accused is guilty to the best of the officials belief. The requisition returned had an affidavit merely stating as affiant accusation: "I believe to be guilty." As other governors have made similar errors the above will be a guide in the making of requisitions on the governor of Texas.

Collins Hanged.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Aug. 31.—Samuel W. Collins was hanged at 10:15 for the murder of Owen Utterback, Monday, September 24, 1883. Collins killed Utterback near his barn in Pike county, Missouri. Collins walked nine miles from home, secured a good position to shoot from, drew a bead and called to his victim. When the latter looked up he fired. After the arrest he confessed he had gone to Utterback's place the day before intending to kill him, but changed his mind, returned Monday and carried out his intention.

Maud S.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—Maud S was given two heats at Hurricane park, and made a mile in the forenoon in 2:14 and in the afternoon made a mile in 2:14½. McLeod, owned by W. M. Singler, of the Philadelphia Record, showed four miles in 9 minutes and 46 seconds, the time for each mile being 2:32, 2:24 2:24 and 2:26.

HE WAS A MONTE CRISTO

SCATTERING FLOWERS AND GOLD AMONG PRETTY ACTRESSES.

Miss Laura Hart, the Soubrette, Refuses to Enterain His Declarations of Love and He is Subsequently Discovered a Cashier—Arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The frequenters of Koster & Bial's music hall have enjoyed during the past two months an amusing little comedy. During the month of June a young man made his appearance in a private box, and attracted general attention by the enthusiastic applause with which he greeted the performance of Miss Laura Hart, the young and attractive soubrette. He threw her flowers every night, appearing each evening in the same box, and as he was young and spent his money lavishly, many surmises were indulged in as to who and what he was. After a few weeks of worshipping at a distance he managed to gain admittance to the wine room back of the stage, a cosy apartment where the actresses repair between the acts in their stage dress or undress, as the role may require, to chat with their admirers and drink champagne—nothing of a meaner character being consumed within the closely guarded precincts of this apartment.

The new comer claimed not to be very conversant with the English tongue, using French exclusively, which he spoke quite fluently. Rumor finally settled it that he was a French marquis of great wealth, who was on a visit to this country. This story passed current among a majority of the curious ones, and he, while advancing no claim to such distinction, tacitly acknowledged it to be a fact, accepting the homage which on all sides was paid his supposed illustrious birth and colossal fortune. A few close observers were inclined to pooh-pooh the nobility theory, for while his clothes were faultless his manner was not above criticism, and though he undoubtedly spent large sums of money, it was noticed that his hands were red and rough.

All were united, however, in the opinion that he was madly infatuated with the pretty soubrette. He drew checks for large sums and had them cashed at Koster & Bial's, the money finding its way back into the till for wines and lunches for the fascinating Miss Hart and her friends and fellow actresses. These checks were duly honored when presented for payment at the bank, and the proprietors of the garden were convinced that they had a bona-fide Monte Cristo. Numerous excursions to Coney Island were indulged in during the afternoon, the young man disdaining the usual plebeian method, driving the fair charmers the entire distance in the finest carriages the Hoffman house stables could furnish.

Invariably every evening he appeared in his box at Koster & Bial's, and every day he escorted the young ladies attached to that establishment on some excursion planned and carried out on a princely scale. The house had a corner on the marquis, and he paid to a certain extent—all but the young lady of his affections, who tolerated him to a certain extent, but did not smile upon his suit. Determined to melt the obdurate heart of his innamorata, he rented a yacht, and his afternoon excursions were conducted on a scale of greater magnificence than before, but all to no purpose. The lady cheerfully made one at his yachting, driving or luncheon parties during the afternoon, and smiled upon him during the evening, but the curtain once down and the lights out, she would gayly sail forth to supper on the arm of a well known handsome young actor, leaving her love-sick wooer to dangle along after her to the restaurant, where he would sit at a separate table and consume his heart with jealousy.

The "marquis," let it be understood that in despair of winning the hand of the actress he had determined to return home and had even booked his passage, and would leave his quarters in the Fifth Avenue hotel within a few days. Inquiry at the hotel developed the fact that no French marquis of the description furnished was, or had been, stopping there. At the same time rumors were set afloat that "marquis" was no marquis, but bore the name of Clement. He left the city and followed Miss Hart to Asbury park, whether she had gone on a brief vacation accompanied by her mother. He renewed his attentions, took her driving on several occasions, but was cut short in his career, when an Asbury park stable keeper caused his arrest for hiring a horse and wagon and not paying for them. He was released, and the next day repeated the scheme on another man, this time turning the horse loose on the beach. He was again arrested. The police authorities fancying him to be of unsound mind despatched an officer to this city to make inquiries, which resulted in the discovery that his name was Charles Clement, and that he was formerly a cashier for Delmonico. It is not known where he procured the means for his lavish display. He was released and sent to Long Branch, from which place he had a ticket for New York.

Gone Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—"We are packing up to go to our home," said Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, in reply to the salutation of a reporter. "We didn't expect to get away so soon, but Mr. Talmage sent word that he wanted to see our secretary. He went and had an interview with Mr. Talmage. That gentleman has business in the city that will detain him a day or two. He will then go to St. Louis, where he will consider with the other officials of the Wabash, how far he can agree to our terms, or whether he will refuse to agree to any of our demands. Secretary Turner and William Bailey, of Shawnee, will meet him in St. Louis on Thursday to learn the decision. It will not be necessary for us all to be there." "What do you think will be the result of the conference between the Wabash officials?" "I have no doubt that they will agree to our terms—that the men will be reinstated." "What will be the consequence if the Wabash people refuse to grant your demands?" "I do not like to think of the consequences of such a decision. It would be the most lamentable event in the history of railroadings; but we will not suppose such a thing." "In the meantime, what will the members

of the order of the associated roads do in regard to the Wabash rolling stock?" "They will not be forced to touch it. If they were they would of course refuse, and that might precipitate matters. I have no fear of that, everything will remain as at present until after the meeting in St. Louis." The traveling bags were all packed by this time, hands were shaken, good bye said, and the board separated.

Cattlemen.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 31.—Some of the Indian Territory cattlemen have commenced to move their cattle as ordered by President Cleveland, and will drive in Texas Panhandle and Grier county, and the Standard Jattle company will occupy the Cheyenne reservation, and has contracted with the Franklin company, domiciled in Grier county to winter 18,000 cattle at \$1 a head, but, the contract, if carried out, is likely to get the interested parties into trouble. The Franklin company does own a foot of land, and is grazing cattle on the state school land contrary to law, and the state authorities have just taken steps to have such company brought to justice. The penalty is a fine of \$1 per acre for every three months the land is used and imprisonment of not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the jury. These facts have come to the knowledge of the Standard company, and an effort is being made to get cattlemen, who have leased lands to winter stock in addition to refusing the hay state for grass. The Franklin company resists the collection of taxes by the state, and a suit comes up in the United States court at Waco, next month. The refusal is based on the ground that Grier county is not a part of Texas, the boundary line being in dispute.

Filibustering.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 31.—Government officials were excitedly moving about, endeavoring to obtain details of a filibustering expedition which sailed from here. The greatest secrecy is being manifested. From most reliable sources it is ascertained that an expedition was seen embark about 11 o'clock on board a small sail boat moored to one of the wharves on the northern side of this island. The number of men is estimated to be fifteen to thirty. They arrived at the rendezvous in carriages, bringing packages of arms and ammunition. All were well equipped and had side arms. Sail was immediately hoisted and the boat proceeded by the inside passage among the Keys and is expected to reach the outer coast through one of the numerous channels above this island, where a large vessel with a contingent from other points is said to be in waiting to receive them. The expedition, which has been organizing for several months, has only been awaiting notice to sail. This was received by special messenger, whose presence and mysterious arrival were only known to those interested. It is believed that an island twenty miles distant is the point from which the expedition will embark. An armed force is being organized to intercept it.

Frank James.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Frank James was found at the Ralston farm, a few miles north of Independence, Missouri, by a reporter. He is in the last stages of consumption. He said he was quite poor and did not know how he would get through the winter. Concerning reports as to his adopting the stage he said: "That's only talk. I have received letters from managers of theatres and dime museums, but I have paid no attention to them. I'm a little too old to become an actor, and I don't want to be made a curiosity of. I have chosen farm life and I'm going to stick to it the rest of my days. I have been before the public long enough and I don't want any more of it." "Do you propose to write an account of your life?" "No sir; if I did it would be so tame that people wouldn't believe it." "What do you mean?" "I mean that so much has been written about the James' boys and their so-called exploits, that when I'd come to make a plain statement of how little we did and how lawless our acts were, the public would say there was no truth in my book."

Still Another Theory.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—A startling theory is now current as to the cause of the recent explosion on the steamer Felton, by which sixteen persons were injured and one killed. The story is that Adrian Spier, a victim of the explosion, is the man who placed the dynamite cartridge under the boiler, and that his object was to profit by accident policies. Spier resided in Camden, and it is now known that he held nearly thirty-five thousand dollars insurance in life and accident policies. Spier was struck in the abdomen by a piece of wood.

Story of a Carpet.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The Herald publishes a story that the carpet found in Mitchell's house and resembling that about the corpse of the woman found in Charles river was sold some time ago by the proprietor of Young's hotel to a junk dealer in Lawrence, Mass., and by him to Mitchell. Also that two men in the North end have admitted having been in intimate relations with Mrs. Mitchell, and that they could testify to a peculiarity of her person, which is destined to play an important part in the trial which is to come.

A Strike that Didn't Pay.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Aug. 31.—At the coal miners' convention a delegate received a letter from his brother in Yorkshire, England, about a recent futile strike there against a 10 per cent. reduction. Thirty thousand men and boys were idle over seven weeks, losing over one million dollars in wages. Misery most profound was the result. The writer advised American miners not to strike, saying, "It don't pay in England and it won't pay anywhere."

Charged With Murder.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 31.—Henry K. Goodwin, who shot Albert D. Swan, was arraigned in the police court, charged with murder. He was neatly dressed, and appeared cool and collected. In a clear voice he pleaded "not guilty." He was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

A Catholic Missionary.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Rev. Father Mugaburo, for ten years a Catholic missionary in Japan, is here. He says there are now 32,000 Catholics in Japan, 15,000 of whom are descendants of the converts, made by St. Francis Xavier, the Jesuit missionary.